



Australian Bureau of Statistics

1270.0.55.003 - Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2019

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Summary

Overview

Overview

This product releases updates to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Non-ABS Structure regions that have changed since July 2018. Changes have not occurred in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) since the release of the 2018 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Non ABS Structure, however, an updated edition of 2019 LGAs is provided in this product.

This update to the Local Government Areas (LGAs) and State Electoral Divisions (SEDs) contains allocation files showing the relationship between 2016 Mesh Blocks or Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) and the new region definitions. This update also includes updated codes and labels for regions that have changed since the last edition. This information allows users to allocate 2016 Census and other data to the new region definitions. Revised ABS versions of the digital boundaries are also included for these new region definitions.

To enable TableBuilder users to access 2016 Census data using the latest LGA and SED boundaries, Census TableBuilder Recode files are also available in the Downloads tab of this publication. For more information on how to use recodes, see the Custom Data section of the TableBuilder User Guide. System restrictions have been implemented within Census TableBuilder which prevent the cross-tabulation of certain data items within certain 2016 Census Pro datasets. In some instances these restrictions may impact on the usability of geographical recodes. For further information see Using TableBuilder for Census Data.

As advised in the last edition, the ABS has moved to delivering the ASGS boundary data using open data formats. We provide the ASGS in Shapefile and Geopackage file formats. We have discontinued MapInfo Tab and Mid/Mif file formats. Both Shapefile and Geopackage formats can be used with Mapinfo software.

For support and further information about the ASGS and other ABS geospatial products see www.abs.gov.au/geography.

Local Government Areas (LGAs)

Local Government Areas (LGA)

The ASGS Local Government Areas are an ABS approximation of gazetted local

government boundaries as defined by each State and Territory Local Government Department. Local Government Areas cover incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of a State or Territory over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, and all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. These regions are identified as 'Unincorporated' in the ASGS Local Government Areas structure.

More information on local governments can be found at the Australian Local Government Association website: <http://www.alga.asn.au>

Methodology

The boundaries produced for Local Government Areas are constructed from allocations of whole Mesh Blocks. The ABS will review the Local Government Areas annually and changes will be applied by inclusion or exclusion of whole Mesh Blocks.

For the 2019 ASGS, there are 562 ABS defined Local Government Areas, including Unincorporated areas. The 2019 edition of LGAs is unchanged from the 2018 edition of LGAs.

Even though no change has been made since 2018, a geographic correspondence file enabling the translation of data from 2018 to 2019 LGAs is available in the downloads tab of this publication. Please note that the ABS is changing the format that we provide correspondences in. Previously correspondences were supplied in Microsoft Excel format, with the correspondence located across several sheets within the Excel file. Correspondences are now being delivered in CSV format, with all of the content from the correspondence being found in one location.

Local Government Area Names

Local Government Area names are abbreviated in this structure. A suffix also indicates the Local Government Area status. Examples of these include:

- City of Albury: Albury (C)
- District Council of Copper Coast: Copper Coast (DC)

Where the same Local Government Area name appears in different States or Territories, the State or Territory abbreviation appears in parenthesis after the name. Local Government Area names are therefore unique.

In all States and the Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In this ASGS edition, the various Local Government Area status types include:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A)
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S)
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R)
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC), Towns (T) and Aboriginal Councils (AC)
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S)
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M)
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T), Municipalities (M) and Shires

(S).

Local Government Area Coding Structure

Local Government Areas are identified by four digit codes. Codes are unique only within a State or Territory. For unique Australia-wide Local Government Area code identification, the four digit code must be preceded by the State or Territory code. All Local Government Area codes end with the digit 0.

The codes used for the 2019 Local Government Areas match those used in 2018, as there has been no change. Changes to codes occur where a Local Government Area is abolished or changes significantly. The previous code will be retired and the replacement Local Government Area will be given a new code.

Non-spatial special purpose codes are included as balancing items. Mesh Blocks allocated to these codes are not part of Local Government Area.

- LGA code 9799 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Migratory, Off-shore and Shipping Mesh Blocks.
- LGA code 9499 is reserved for cases where people are coded to No usual address Mesh Blocks.

Example:

State Name	State Code	Local Government Area Code	Local Government Area Name
Queensland	3	31000	Brisbane (C)
Queensland	3	31750	Bulloo (S)
Queensland	3	31820	Bundaberg (R)
Queensland	3	31900	Burdekin (S)
Queensland	3	32080	Cairns (R)
Queensland	3	32250	Carpentaria (S)
Queensland	3	32260	Cassowary Coast (R)
Queensland	3	39799	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (Qld)
Queensland	3	39499	No usual address (Qld)

State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)

This document was added or updated on 28/08/2018.

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (SED)

The 2019 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) edition of the State Electoral Divisions (SED) structure includes updates to the definitions of the various state electoral districts that have occurred prior to 1 October 2019. Specifically, this edition includes updates to the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory electoral divisions, reflecting recent electoral boundary redistributions. This edition updates the 2018 edition of State Electoral Divisions released in the ASGS Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2018.

ASGS State Electoral Divisions are an ABS approximation of the respective State and Territory Electoral Commission's state electoral districts. A state electoral district is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the State or Territory Lower Houses of Parliament, or the relevant equivalent.

The Australian Electoral Commission website https://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/other_electoral_sites/index.htm provides links to all State and Territory Electoral Authorities.

METHODOLOGY

ASGS State Electoral Divisions developed by the ABS are an approximation of the state and territory electoral districts using one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). Each SA1 has been allocated once to a State Electoral Division based on the largest population contribution. It should be noted that where a SA1 covers two or more State Electoral Divisions, the SA1 can only be allocated to one electorate.

For the 2019 ASGS, 450 State Electoral Divisions have been defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia, with the exception of the external territories of Jervis Bay, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which are allocated to "Unclassified (OT)". State Electoral Divisions do not cross State and Territory borders.

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non-spatial objects in the State Electoral Division digital boundaries.

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISION NAMES

ASGS State Electoral Division names are the same as those allocated by the Electoral Commission in each respective State or Territory.

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISION CODING STRUCTURE

State Electoral Divisions are allocated a four digit code within each State or Territory. This is prefixed by a single digit State or Territory code to enable unique identification of States or Territories across the country.

The codes used for the 2019 ASGS State Electoral Divisions may not match those used in 2018 as codes are assigned alphabetically within each State and Territory, and some State Electoral Division names have changed since 2018. A geographic correspondence file enabling the translation of data from 2018 to 2019 SEDs is available in the downloads tab of this publication.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of a State Electoral Division.

- SED code 9494 is reserved for those State or Territories where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.
- SED code 9797 is reserved for those State or Territories that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

State and Territory	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
5	9494	No usual address (WA)
5	9797	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (WA)

It should be noted that States or Territories have different electoral arrangements. A summary of these differences and how they affect the State Electoral Division classification is provided below.

New South Wales (NSW)

New South Wales has two Houses of Parliament but only the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the State Electoral Division classification since the Legislative Council (upper House) is a single constituency. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by Lower House district name and then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
New South Wales	1	10001	Albury
New South Wales	1	10002	Auburn

Victoria (Vic.)

In Victoria, the Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The State Electoral Division classification provides information on both of these houses. The code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Victoria	2	20106	Albert Park (Southern Metropolitan)
Victoria	2	20207	Altona (Western Metropolitan)

Queensland (Qld)

Queensland has only one House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly) with each member representing an electoral district. These districts are equivalent to divisions in this classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Queensland	3	30001	Algeria
Queensland	3	30002	Aspley

South Australia (SA)

Like New South Wales, in South Australia, there are two Houses of Parliament but only the House of Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the State Electoral Division classification since the Legislative Council (Upper House) is a single constituency. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by Lower House name then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
South Australia	4	40001	Adelaide
South Australia	4	40002	Badcoe

Western Australia (WA)

In Western Australia, Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The State Electoral Division classification provides information on both of these houses. The five-digit code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Western Australia	5	50106	Albany (South West)
Western Australia	5	50304	Balcatta (North Metropolitan)

Tasmania (Tas.)

In Tasmania there are two Houses of Parliament, the House of Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (Upper House). The Upper House divisions do not aggregate to or from the Lower House divisions. Information on both Houses is provided by the State Electoral Division classification. The code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3), and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Tasmanian Upper House names are recorded in brackets after Lower House names. Because Upper House divisions do not aggregate from the Lower House divisions there is more than one code covering a Lower House division, for example, one for each overlapping House division.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Tasmania	6	60301	Clark (Derwent)
Tasmania	6	60302	Clark (Elwick)
Tasmania	6	60303	Clark (Hobart)
Tasmania	6	60310	Clark (Nelson)
Tasmania	6	60404	Franklin (Huon)
Tasmania	6	60410	Franklin (Nelson)
Tasmania	6	60411	Franklin (Pembroke)
Tasmania	6	60414	Franklin (Rumney)

Northern Territory (NT)

In the Northern Territory there is only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the State Electoral Division classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name, then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1), and then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Northern Territory	7	70001	Arafura
Northern Territory	7	70002	Araluen

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

The Australian Capital Territory has only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the State Electoral Division classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name and then allocated State or Territory code (digit 1), and then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Australian Capital Territory	8	80001	Brindabella
Australian Capital Territory	8	80002	Ginninderra

Other Territories (OT)

There are no State Electoral boundaries for Other Territories.

State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
9	99191	Unclassified (OT)

About this Release

This publication provides an update to selected Non-ABS structures of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). It includes those regions that have undergone change since the last ASGS release and that require an update for statistical purposes, in particular Local Government Areas (LGAs).

The ASGS Non-ABS Structures are geographic areas not defined or maintained by the ABS, but which are important to users of statistics. These regions generally represent administrative areas and are approximated by the allocation of whole Mesh Blocks, Statistical Areas Level 1 or Statistical Areas Level 2. The digital boundaries and allocation tables for these updated regions are available for download within this product. See previous releases for other ASGS regions. Geospatial web services are also available and can be found in the user guide.

The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography used by the ABS and other organisations to enable the publication of statistics that are comparable and spatially integrated. The ASGS provides data users with an integrated set of standard regions that they can use to access, visualise, analyse and understand statistics produced by the ABS and other organisations.

History of Changes

13/07/2020 ASGS Volume 3 Non ABS Structures, July 2019 edition, QLD Local Government Area (LGA) Census TableBuilder recode data cubes have been updated to resolve an error of the Lockhart River LGA being split across both Part One and Part Two QLD 2019 recode files.

22/10/2019 Additional content has been released containing information regarding the ASGS Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2019 edition, State Electoral Divisions (SED).

Explanatory Notes

Metadata for Digital Boundary Files

Metadata for Digital Boundary Files - ASGS Non ABS Structures

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures
(cat no. 1270.0.55.003)

Date of Publication/ Date Stamp: 31 July 2019

Presentation Format: Digital boundaries

Custodian

Custodian: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

Description

Abstract:

This edition of the **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures** (cat no. 1270.0.55.003), is the 2019 update of the ASGS Volume 3 that was published in 2018. Changes have not occurred in the Local Government Areas (LGAs) since the release of the 2018 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Non ABS Structure.

The digital boundaries for this update represent the Non-ABS Structures, comprising of:

- Local Government Area (LGA)
- State Electoral Division (SED)

File Nomenclature:

File names have the format <file type>_<2019>_<AUST> where:

< file type> represents the type of boundaries in each file

LGA = Local Government Area

SED = State Electoral Division

< 2019> represents 2019 the year of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition

< AUST> indicates the data that covers all of Australia as defined in ASGS Volume 1.

Where applicable States and Territories are identified by unique one digit codes, as listed below:

State and Territory Codes and Names

Code

State and Territory

1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	Other Territories

File Attributes:

All tables show file type, file name, spatial unit field and the data type.

File Type: Local Government Area (LGA)

File Name (s): LGA_2019_AUST

Count	Field (GeoPackage)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type	Length
1	LGA_CODE_2019	LGA_CODE19	Character	5
2	LGA_NAME_2019	LGA_NAME19	Character	50
3	STATE_CODE_2016	STE_CODE16	Character	1
4	STATE_NAME_2016	STE_NAME16	Character	50
5	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREASQKM19	Float	

File Type: State Electoral Division (SED)

File Name (s): SED_2019_AUST

Count	Field (GeoPackage)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type	Length
1	SED_CODE_2019	SED_CODE19	Character	5
2	SED_NAME_2019	SED_NAME19	Character	50
3	AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREASQKM19	Float	

Data Currency

Date of Effect: 31 July 2019

Dataset Status

Progress: Complete

Maintenance and Update Frequency:

As the Non ABS Structures represent regions that are subject to ongoing change, the ABS will release a revised publication for ASGS Non ABS Structures in July each year. The

individual structures will only be updated where significant change has occurred in the past year.

Access

Stored Data Format:

The digital boundary files are in Geopackage and ESRI Shapefile (.shp) format.

Spatial Representation Type:

Vector

Access Constraints:

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Datum:

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

The digital boundary files have the datum specified as 116 (GDA94). Users of MapInfo 6.0 or later are able to load data sets based on GDA94 directly, without transformation. Earlier versions of MapInfo cannot interpret GDA94 correctly and there may be alignment problems between data sets based on this datum and other earlier datums.

Projection:

Geographical (i.e. Latitudes and Longitudes)

Geographic Extent:

Geographic Australia.

Data Quality

Lineage:

Mesh Block boundaries were created using various sources including the PSMA digital datasets and ABS boundaries, zoning information from State planning agencies and imagery.

Positional Accuracy:

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

Positional accuracy for ABS boundaries is dependent on the accuracy of the features they have been aligned to. ABS boundaries are aligned to a number of layers supplied by PSMA with an accuracy of +/-50 mm.

PSMA layers and their positional accuracy are as follows:

- Transport and Topography
+/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- CadLite
+/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- Administrative Boundaries
Derived from the cadastre data from each Australian State and Territory jurisdiction
- Greenspace and Hydrology
Relative spatial accuracy of these themes reflects that of the jurisdictional source data. Generally the accuracy is +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas.

Attribute Accuracy:

All codes and labels for all structures within the ASGS 2019 Non ABS Structures are fully validated.

Logical Consistency:

Spatial units are closed polygons. Attribute records without spatial objects have been included in the data for administrative purposes.

Contact Information

Contact Organisation: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Contact: For further information email <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact the National Information and Referral Service (NIRS) on 1300 135 070.

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Information about CSV Files

Information About CSV Files

The product **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures** (cat no. 1270.0.55.003) contains comma-separated value (.csv) files. These files list the codes, labels and hierarchies for the 2019 updated regions within the ASGS Non ABS Structures.

There are ten .csv files listing the geographical hierarchies for each of the following regions:

- Local Government Areas (LGA) for each State and Territory (9 csv. files)
- State Electoral Divisions (SED)

The Local Government Areas have Mesh Blocks as the lowest level unit. State Electoral Divisions have Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) as the lowest level.

FILE CONTENTS:

The LGA .csv files contain the following fields:

MB_CODE_2016
LGA_CODE_2019
LGA_NAME_2019
STATE_CODE_2016
STATE_NAME_2016
AREA_ALBERS_SQKM

The SED .csv files generally contain the following fields:

SA1_MAINCODE_2016
SED_CODE_2019
SED_NAME_2019
STATE_CODE_2016
STATE_NAME_2016
AREA_ALBERS_SQKM

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